

PUBLIC ACCOUNTING BIG ISSUE OF PREPAREDNESS-WILSON

WILSON SAYS U. S. DEMANDS HONEST SERVICE OF PUBLIC MEN; OUTLINES HIS PROGRAM

Opening Gun In Administration's Campaign for Preparedness Fired In Speech to Railroad Men In New York

PRESIDENT ADMITS CHANGED VIEWPOINT

Says Ideas On Nation's Need Revised In Light of What Has Occurred In the Past Fourteen Months—Speech In Full

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—President Wilson tonight opened his personal appeal to the country for national defense. He gave warning that plans for readjustment of the army must be formulated and carried out without delay, and solemnly declared he could not predict the outlook for the United States would be as bright tomorrow as today. Speaking at a banquet of the Railway Business Association and the Motion Picture Board of Trade, he sounded the keynote of addresses that he will deliver during the next 14 days in the middle west.

Mr. Wilson was in a fighting mood throughout his address. In a speech delivered early in the day he declared he always accepted an invitation to fight. Tonight he told the railway men he was an advocate of peace and had struggled to keep the United States at peace, but he considered liberty and honor of the nation even more important than peace.

"We to any man who plays marplot or who seeks to make party, political or personal ambition take precedence over honor, honor and self-interest," said the president in speaking of his defense plan before the railroad men. He declared that the country expects an accounting; this is a year of accounting, and the accounting must be definite on the part of the parties and on the part of every individual who wishes to enjoy the public confidence. "For my part, I hope every man in public life will give what's coming to him," said Mr. Wilson, amid laughter and applause.

The president at both banquets and all during his day's visit to New York was greeted with enthusiasm. In his ride between the hotels where the banquets were held tonight, he was escorted by a band and the Ninth company of Coast Artillery of the New York National guard. Thousands of persons packed the streets and cheered him as he went by.

During his speech before nearly 1,500 business men at the Railway banquet, where he cast aside almost entirely the text of the address that he had previously prepared for delivery there, he was frequently interrupted by applause.

The president admitted that in a message to the last congress he had said the necessity for preparedness was not pressing. He declared that he had learned differently in the meantime. He cited his recent support of a tariff commission as another instance of a change of his part, but declared that previously there was no need for such a commission.

Mr. Wilson spoke of men of high character who were clouding the preparedness issue. He declared they were provincial, and that the United States must no longer cut itself off from the rest of the world.

The president vigorously discussed his Mexican policy. He asserted that to invade Mexico would mean the losing of confidence of the rest of the western hemisphere. He cited the freeing of Cuba as an instance of good done by the United States.

"If we are drawn into the imperialism which now surges in Europe," the president declared, "we shall not be permitted to do the high things we would prefer."

The president defended the continental army plan drawn up by Secretary Garrison and said that he did not care about the details of any plan as long as 500,000 trained men were provided as reserves under the federal government. He advocated strengthening the national guard, but said the constitution itself put the guard under the state. He added that the United States will not turn in the direction of militarism.

Outlining why the United States should prepare, Mr. Wilson said, "We must prepare our rights as a nation and the rights of our citizens in America and outside of it as the consensus of civilized peoples has defined them must ensure the unembarrassed realization of our political development within our own borders, and must protect the peace and political autonomy of the Americas."

Industrial preparedness, with the military training of students in industrial schools was proposed by the president. He left many plans for later addresses.

Business men who formerly relied on protective measures in their dealings with the foreign powers were

UNITED STATES LIKE SHIP IN MIDST OF STORMS, SAYS WOOD TO CONGRESS

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The position of the United States in a war-torn world was described to the house military committee today by Major General Leonard Wood as like that of a ship at sea, with typhoon signals coming from many directions.

"We are living in an era of war," he said, "and gradually are accumulating most of the troubles of the world."

General Wood, who appeared at the committee's hearings on the army increase bills, repeated in the main the testimony he previously had given before the senate military committee. He said it would take an army of a million and a half to hold a line from Boston south. Should conditions at the close of the war in Europe invite attack, he declared, the more powerful of the belligerents could land 500,000 men on American soil in less than 30 days.

A regular army of 220,000, fully trained and always under arms, with at least 200,000 reserves behind them should be provided, he urged, to meet this situation. The United States navy, he classed as fourth in fighting

efficiency, and declared it could not maintain control of the sea or defend the coast.

While General Wood and Colonel Edwin P. Glenn, chief of staff of the department of the east, were testifying before the house and senate military committees, respectively, Admiral R. S. Griffin, chief engineer of the navy, told the house naval military committee, considering navy increases, of the mechanical ills to which submarines are heir, and of the problem of finding suitable engines for battle ships and destroyers.

Admiral Griffin said he believed no foreign power was outstripping the United States in naval design and that type for type, American craft was as efficient as any effort. To show the condition of American submarines, he read a report stating that they each had done from 1,000 to 1,500 miles of surface cruising, and several hundred miles submerged last year. Their engines were available for duty approximately 300 days of the year, he added.

Members of the committee asked for detailed information about the fleet. (Continued on Page Two)

enough, it has been deeply clouded by passion and prejudice. It is very singular that a question, the elements of which are so simple and so obvious, should have been so clouded by the discussion of men of high motive, men of purpose as any of us may claim, and yet apparently incapable of divesting themselves of that sort of provincialism which consists in thinking the contents of their own minds to be the contents of the minds of the world. For gentlemen, while America is a great nation, while America contains all the elements of fine force and accomplishment, America does not constitute the major part of the world.

"We live in a world which we did not make, which we cannot alter, which we cannot think into a different condition from that which actually exists. It would be a hopeless piece of provincialism to suppose that, because we think differently from the rest of the world, we are at liberty to permit us to enjoy that thought without disturbance."

WILSON'S ADDRESS

In his address at the Railway Association banquet, President Wilson said:

"The exactions of my official duties recently have been so great that I could give myself so great a pleasure as that which I am enjoying tonight. It is a great pleasure to come and be greeted in such generous fashion by men so thoughtful as yourselves and so deeply engaged in some of the most important undertakings of the nation; and I consider it a privilege to be permitted to lay before you some of the things to which we ought to give our most careful and deliberate consideration. The question, it seems to me, which most demands clarification just now is the question of preparedness for national defense."

"I say that it stands in need of clarification because, singularly

also, that men should allow partisan feeling or personal ambition to creep into the discussion of this fundamental thing. How can Americans differ about the safety of America?

"And I, for my part, am ambitious that America should do a greater and more difficult thing than the great nations on the other side of the water have done. In all the belligerent countries men, without distinction of party, have drawn together to accomplish a successful prosecution of the war. Is it not a more difficult and more desirable thing that all Americans

should put partisanship aside and draw together for the successful prosecution of peace? I covet that distinction for America, and I believe that America is going to enjoy that distinction."

"Only the other day the leader of the republican minority in the house of representatives delivered a speech that showed that he was ready, and I take it for granted that the men behind him were ready to forget party lines in order that all men may act with a common mind and impulse for the service of the country. And I want, upon this first public occasion, to lay my tribute of respect and obligation to him."

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So far as known only one life was lost in the storm last night at Hartsville, Okla. Tony Antonias, an Italian youth which he had sought shelter in a windmill, was reported in latest advices from that section.

Storm Comes Inland

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—One of the most unusual storms in intensity in the history of California passed inland from the Pacific ocean today, and according to the United States weather bureau, its center was over San Francisco at 2 p. m., causing the lowest barometrical record—29.85—since the establishment of the weather bureau in 1871.

At one period the wind at Point Reyes, thirty miles north of the city, reached a velocity of ninety-five miles an hour.

According to reports from inland towns, considerable property damage resulted from the blow.

For many hours Los Angeles and San Diego were shut off from wire communication, the radio being reported to be in touch with the world.

Great damage was done to the Midway oil fields by the storm, according to reports received here tonight. Two weeks ago a similar blow toppled over oil derricks in that section, causing losses of more than \$500,000.

Washouts occurred on the coast railway lines. The Southern Pacific being the only one capable of operation in the southern part of the state tonight.

LOS ANGELES HAS TO
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LOS ANGELES, Cal., by Radio to San Francisco.—Los Angeles depended upon radio service as the only means of telegraphic communication with the rest of the world tonight, while strenuous efforts were being made by hundreds of railroad workers to keep the valley line of the Southern Pacific—the only system of land transportation which withstood the terrific storm which is raging here—from succumbing to the ravages of wind and rain.

At San Pedro, where Los Angeles harbor is located, great breakers swept the piers and breakwaters, and outgoing shipping was paralyzed.

As night fell the rain, which totaled 2.58 inches during the last twenty-four hours, and which assumed torrential violence early today, had abated somewhat, but the velocity of the wind had increased materially.

INDIANS SUFFER IN
IMPERIAL VALLEY

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All flood refugees have been housed in tents and the 300 Yuma Indians deprived of their homes, cared for by Indian Agent Odell.

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